



"Two roads diverged in a wood, and I -
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference."

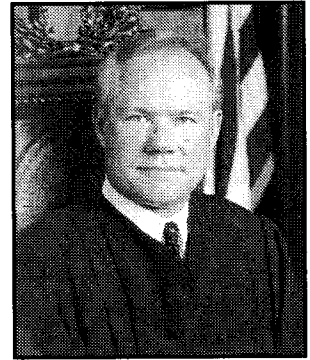
Robert Frost

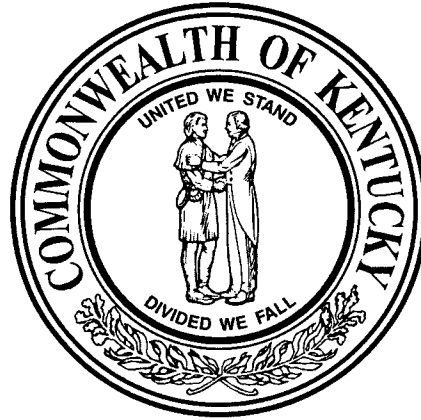
*A Brief History of the Formation of
the Kentucky Court of Justice's
Court Designated Worker Program*

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE

“Court Designated Workers have improved the lives of thousands of Kentucky children. Across this state CDW’s have provided guidance and support for children desperately in need of help. The Court Designated Worker Program is the type of innovative activity courts must use to meet the needs of the people they serve.

**Joseph E. Lambert,
Chief Justice of Kentucky Supreme Court**





Juvenile Service Officer Pilot Projects Court Designated Worker Program

Program Summary 1982-1984

**Jean E. O'Daniel, Legal Counsel
Jim Birmingham, Juvenile Services Field Supervisor**

**Administrative Office of the Courts
403 Wapping Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

May 1984

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The 1980 Kentucky General Assembly passed a comprehensive, unified juvenile code but due to state revenue shortfalls, delayed implementation for two years. Continuing revenue shortfalls caused the 1982 General Assembly to delay implementation until July 1984. However, \$363,100 was appropriated to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the preparation and implementation of the court designated worker portion of the new code. Revenue shortfalls again occurred in 1984, and Senator Mike Moloney, the bill's sponsor, sought repeal rather than experience further delay of implementation. The Kentucky unified juvenile code was subsequently repealed by the 1984 General Assembly.

This document is intended as a report of the progress made, and services provided, pursuant to the Administrative Office of the Courts' involvement with the court designated worker portion of the Kentucky unified juvenile code.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARDS ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAMS

The development of plans for the court designated worker program began during 1982. Research was conducted into juvenile intake programs in other states, and the most recent task force version of the Kentucky unified juvenile code was studied. Bill Morrison, Assistant Manager of Pretrial Services, directed the development of these plans. Jean O'Daniel served as staff attorney and, eventually, as a supervisor of the court designated worker program.

The rate of progress was, according to plan, increased during the first half of 1983. Jim Birmingham was hired as a field supervisor, resource materials were completed, and plans were finalized for introducing the court designated worker program to potential participants. Field visits were conducted by AOC Central Office personnel during January to introduce the court designated worker process to the eighteen local juvenile programs which were then receiving Juvenile Justice Commission grant monies. Local personnel were invited to amend their own programs to conform more closely with the court designated worker (CDW) process, and were told that those which were most interested and conformed most closely would be funded by AOC for the year beginning July 1, 1983.

Field visits were conducted over the next several months by Central Office staff, to provide technical assistance and to monitor efforts to achieve compliance with the CDW program model. Local grant program personnel were advised to meet with their district judges, prosecutors, clerks, social services personnel, law enforcement officers, and other interested persons, to explain the new program and to establish cooperation in local implementation. They were advised to establish written, objective criteria by which decisions could be made: 1) to recommend whether cases be handled through the formal court process or through informal, non-judicial action; and 2) to release children taken into custody by law enforcement personnel to parents, guardians or other appropriate persons, or to non-secure facilities, rather than to secure detention facilities. Both sets of criteria were to be drafted in cooperation with their district judges and county (or assistant county) attorneys, and were designed so that other action could be taken when extenuating circumstances existed.

THE COURT DESIGNATED WORKER PROCESS

The court designated worker process was modeled after the Kentucky unified juvenile code. The following brief summary of the process was based upon the task force version of the code.

The CDW program provided services for children who were accused of either public offense or status offense behavior. Workers could also provide some assistance in the filing of dependency cases.

Each court designated worker received all complaints accusing juveniles of public or status offense behavior, and ensured that all parts of the complaint form were properly completed. The worker attempted to refer potential status offense cases to alternative social services agencies, in lieu of filing complaints, but assisted in the filing of a status offense complaint if the best interest of a child required further action.

A preliminary inquiry was scheduled for each status or public offense case, in order to determine whether the complaint was valid and whether the best interests of the child required formal court processing. If the determination was

made, based upon written objective criteria, to refer an action to formal court, or if the child chose to take the case before the court, the worker was available to provide formal court services such as the writing of a predisposition report.

The CDW sent written notice, in each public offense case recommended for informal action, to complainants, victims and law enforcement personnel. Any of those persons could then object to the informal process by requesting a "special review" of the recommendation by the county attorney, who ultimately determined whether the case was handled formally or informally.

The worker selected one of the following options in each public or status offense case which was handled informally: no further action in the case; a referral to a social services agency; or a diversion agreement, voluntarily accepted by the child and parent. The terms of a diversion agreement could include: the informal provision of services; a referral to other organizations, agencies or persons; community service work; restitution; and/or other programs or efforts which might reasonably benefit the child and community. Any such agreement was to last a maximum of six months, and compliance was supervised by the CDW. Failure to complete the terms could result in sending the original complaint into the formal court process.

The CDW was contacted whenever a child was taken into physical custody and not released by law enforcement personnel. This contact was to occur immediately in status offense cases, or within two hours in public offense cases. The worker assisted in screening and releasing the child to a parent, guardian, or other appropriate adult, or to a non-secure facility. Secure detention was used only if no less restrictive alternative was available, (AOC further required that authorization for any secure detention first be obtained from the district judge.) Screening was based upon written objective criteria.

Other duties related to the juvenile process were also permitted for CDWs. The task force version of the code, upon enactment, would have permitted such tasks as taking oaths, issuing subpoenas and summonses, making dispositional recommendations, and performing various other types of functions authorized or directed by the district judge. The tasks of issuing arrest or search warrants,

supervising post-dispositional activities, and performing unrelated clerical work by CDWs were specifically prohibited.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PILOT PROJECTS

Employees of nine pilot programs became AOC Juvenile Service Officers (JSOs) effective July 1, 1983. These programs covered the following counties: Bath and Montgomery; Calloway; Christian; Clay; Graves; Leslie (part-time JSO and part-time pretrial services officer); Letcher (part-time JSO and part-time trial commissioner); Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine; and Perry. Several of the grant programs were not picked up by AOC because they ended, did not perform any juvenile intake functions, or chose not to accept AOC funding. Pretrial Services withdrew from involvement with the programs in June 1983, and Geoff Reed became supervisor of Juvenile Services.

The nature of the JSO position required that a worker always be available to provide coverage. Workers, as a result, were on call seven (7) days a week, twenty-four (24) hours a day. Plans for coverage during emergencies or other absences were arranged with local district judges. Workers were required to live in the judicial districts served, in order to increase their availability during non-office hours.

Workers had, prior to July, been able to achieve varying degrees of local compliance with the court designated worker process. Local variations were permitted, in view of local needs, local acceptability of the CDW process, the legal status of the not-yet-effective code, and the fact that each program operated as a pilot project. Variations in programs provided a broader knowledge base regarding the CDW process as a whole, and permitted evaluation of the effectiveness of the process prior to state-wide implementation. Variations most frequently occurred in regard to the selection by judges and/or prosecutors of cases considered for informal processing, in regard to the custody process, or in regard to post-dispositional duties. See Appendix A, for a description of individual programs.

A JSO orientation session was held September 18-20 at Rough River State Park. The agenda included detailed reviews and discussions of the steps of

the CDW process, as well as of the use of forms, statistics, files and tracking procedures. An important benefit of this session was the opportunity for JSOs to meet for the first time for the informal exchange of ideas, and the establishment of supportive working relationships among themselves.

Numerous field visits were conducted by the Central Office staff, with the focus on continued improvement in the implementation of the CDW process, and continued education of Central Office and local personnel regarding the program. Many telephone calls were made between visits to discuss various issues. Steady overall improvement in implementation of the CDW process was observed. See Appendix B.

Forms necessitated by the CDW process, a tracking system, and the logs and statistical forms needed for recording daily and monthly JSO case activity were developed by the Central Office staff. See Appendix C. Much assistance was provided in this task by local workers, both in developing and in critiquing drafts of the forms and logs.

Senator Mike Moloney, sponsor of the unified juvenile code, gave notice in November of his intent to withdraw the code due to state budgetary limitations. As a result, plans for printing forms and logs, plans for contracting with urban areas, and various other steps planned in anticipation of statewide implementation of the court designated worker program were placed on hold. Workers continued to develop and to improve their local programs and, in several instances, were active in the development of additional local resources such as community work project programs.

Repeal of the new code occurred in March 1984. Workers in local programs were subsequently assisted in seeking continuation grant monies from the Juvenile Justice Commission.

FINDINGS

The court designated worker process, on the whole, appeared to operate very well. Critical to the smooth operation of local programs was the

establishment of local support for individual JSO programs. The fact that such support was established by the workers was shown by the public outcry and action which occurred after the workers received notice in November that their positions would be terminated. This support continued through the 1984 legislative session.

Statistical data collected between July 1983 and April 1984 clearly shows a large reduction in formal juvenile court cases in the pilot program counties, compared to the previous year. The percentage of JSO cases handled through the informal process ranged from 43% to 82% in various programs. Diversion agreements were the most frequently utilized informal alternative; nearly all public offense diversion agreements were successfully completed, but very few status offense diversion agreements were successful. Workers were active in keeping juveniles out of secure detention, and it appears that 81% of all juveniles placed in pre-adjudicative secure detention (including those for whom the detention facility was merely a receiving point pending parental notification) were released within 24 hours.

The availability of JSOs was clearly perceived as an advantage in the counties which received their services. They were known and available as a central resource to persons within the juvenile justice system, as well as to private citizens. Written, objective criteria added consistency to the juvenile process, and victims, complainants and peace officers were assured, through the notification process, that action was being taken on juvenile complaints. Children who were taken into custody by peace officers were released, through JSO assistance, as quickly as possible.

The reduction in the percentage of cases handled through the formal court process resulted in numerous benefits. The informal alternatives provided by the CDW process meant that attending formal court could be viewed as a more serious consequence than if all cases were docketed for formal court. Judges were able to devote more time to individual serious or repetitive delinquent or status offense cases, as well as to dependency cases, since the number of formal juvenile court cases was reduced. Petitions were screened for accuracy prior to formal court. The time involved in preparing for formal court by county and court-appointed attorneys was reduced. Law enforcement officers working night shifts

were called less often into the formal court process, thereby reducing overtime pay and paperwork. Social services personnel, school officials, victims, witnesses, defendants and families were required to spend less time in or waiting for formal juvenile court proceedings. Bailiffs and court clerks were required to spend less time in formal juvenile court proceedings.

JSOs also benefitted from the knowledge that other, identifiable persons across the state were providing similar services to juvenile clients. This was evidenced by the frequency with which JSOs contacted one another for assistance, suggestions and moral support.

Problems, of course, existed within the CDW process and JSO program. Several local programs ran into varying degrees of resistance in making the transition into JSO programs. Much of this resistance appeared to result from either inaccurate perceptions of the effect of proposed changes or a general reluctance to change, and was eventually overcome. Other resistance appeared in the form of judicial or prosecutorial reluctance to allow JSO decision-making, or judicial objection to specific components of the CDW process as set out in the task force version of the unified juvenile code.

Lack of resources was a prevalent problem for JSOs. This was apparent at all stages of the CDW process, but was perhaps most critical in the area of alternatives for children taken into custody. Several programs had access to emergency foster homes or to non-secure emergency shelters, but such resources were sometimes unavailable or otherwise did not meet particular case needs. Secure detention was available in several of the JSO counties, but workers in other counties faced the recurring problem of being called upon to locate out-of-county secure detention whenever such was necessitated and authorized by their district judge.

Another problem appeared to be a result of having previously performed different duties. Many of the workers had previously been in a "catch-all" position, whereby they were expected to perform whatever services were not provided by other resources. The CDW guidelines and the new duties required of JSOs limited their ability, because of time constraints and/or the inappropriateness of particular

roles, to perform all of their prior roles. As expected, such changes met with mixed reactions.

Finally, the paperwork involved in establishing and carrying out the CDW process sometimes appeared burdensome to workers. The code's requirement that written notice be given to the judge and county attorney after preliminary inquiries was, in particular, considered by most programs to be unnecessary. It appears that such notice might be more valuable in larger population areas, where contacts between the JSO, judge and/or county attorney might not be as common and informal as in the rural pilot programs.

APPENDIX A - PILOT PROJECT PROGRAMS

Ms. Janice Miller
Bath County Courthouse Annex
Main Street
Owingsville, KY. 40360
(606) 674-6298

Counties Served: Bath and Montgomery

Present District Judges:
Judge James Clay
Judge Edward Marye

Past District Judge:
Judge James Richardson

Program History

Janice Miller was employed in Bath and Montgomery Counties as a juvenile support staff worker from January of 1979. Prior to her involvement with AOC, Ms. Miller provided the following services:

1. she received status and public offense complaints from private citizens, assisted in the filing of petitions for formal court and informally referred some cases to social service agencies;
2. she was notified whenever children were taken into custody and under the general direction of the district judges, made decisions for release or placement of such children;
3. she made formal court dispositional recommendations; and
4. she supervised cases after disposition as directed by the court.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Miller was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Bath and Montgomery Counties.

Complaint Process

Ms. Miller received all public and status offense complaints and completed all necessary paperwork. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with her assistant county attorney. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Miller was contacted whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. She then made, based upon written criteria, release decisions. The placement of children was hampered because the Gateway Diversion Center (emergency shelter) was closed and re-opened several times during the year. Secure detention was not available in either county. Whenever secure detention was needed, Ms. Miller made many telephone calls to other counties to find secure detention space. The lack of available resources sometimes resulted in up to twelve hour delay in placement, during which time Ms. Miller physically remained with these children at the Mt. Sterling Police Department.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Miller conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for all public and status offense cases. She determined, based on written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Ms. Miller determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Miller attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations. She also assisted the court in locating placements for children.

Other

Ms. Miller was a member of the Pathways (Comprehensive Care) and the Gateway Diversion Center advisory boards. She participated on her church board in regard to an alternative recreation program for children. She was also active in establishing work project sites and in supporting a court ordered reading program. When requested, Ms. Miller facilitated the process for dependency actions.

BATH AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

INFORMAL COURT CRITERIA FORM

NAME _____ DATE _____

OFFENSE _____

IF BOXES ARE CHECKED, THE CHILD IS ELIGIBLE FOR INFORMAL COURT PROCESSING. (PRESENT & PRIOR)

PRESENT OFFENSE(S)

☐ MISDEMEANOR(S)

☐ VIOLATION(S)

☐ RUNAWAY

☐ BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL

☐ TRUANCY

☐ PRIOR RECORD: THE CHILD HAS BEEN BEFORE THE COURT THREE TIMES OR LESS FOR MISDEMEANOR, VIOLATIONS, OR STATUS OFFENSES.

IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BOXES ARE CHECKED THE CHILD IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INFORMAL COURT PROCESSING.

☐ ON PROBATION AT PRESENT TIME FOR SAME TYPE OFFENSE: PUBLIC OR STATUS*

☐ PAST FELONY CONVICTION IN PAST YEAR.

☐ CURRENT CHARGES PENDING IN FORMAL COURT OF SAME TYPE OFFENSE (PUBLIC OR STATUS)*

☐ SAME TYPE OFFENSE CURRENTLY UNDER A DIVERSION AGREEMENT IN INFORMAL COURT PROCESS (STATUS OR PUBLIC OFFENSE)*

☐ PERSONAL INJURY ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURED FROM OFFENSE CHARGED WITH AT PRESENT

☐ SERIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURED FROM OFFENSE CHARGED WITH AT PRESENT

* ELIGIBLE FOR INFORMAL PROCESS IF NOW CHARGED WITH STATUS OFFENSE BUT ON PROBATION FOR A PUBLIC OFFENSE, ECT.

☐ ELIGIBLE FOR INFORMAL PROCESSING

☐ NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INFORMAL PROCESSING

COMMENTS: _____

BATH AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

ATTACHMENT TO JUVENILE INTAKE CRITERIA/COURT DESIGNATED WORKER PROGRAM

POINT SYSTEM FOR RELEASE

+3	age 13 and below
+2	age 14 and 15
+1	age 16 and 17
+3	resided in area for more than one year
+2	resided in area for more than three months but less than one year
+1	resided in area less than three months
+3	resides with parent or legal guardian
+2	resides with a relative
+1	resides with a non-relative
+3	full time student
+1	part time student
+3	full time employee more than three months
+1	part time employee more than three months
+2	full time student and part time employee
+1	part time student and part time employee
+1	telephone in home or availability to a telephone
+3	first offence
+5	parent or legal guardian willing to take juvenile home and supervise

TOTAL

-3 each	previous felony conviction
-2 each	previous misdemeanor conviction
-1 each	previous status conviction
-2	currently on active probation
-2	charges currently pending in juvenile court
-4	violation of release on pending charge in juvenile court
-8	prior fail to appear in past year
-8	violent or uncontrollable behavior
-8	parent refuses to take custody of juvenile pending court action
-8	child refuses to return to the custody of parent or guardian
-8	no one available to release juvenile to
-8	runaway offence in which child appears likely to runaway again
-8	child appears likely to cause harm to himself or others

TOTAL

TOTAL + POINTS _____

LESS TOTAL - POINTS _____

TOTAL POINTS _____

TEN POINTS OR LESS INELIGIBLE FOR RELEASE

COMMENTS: _____

Ms. Kathie Broach
Courthouse Annex
Murray, Kentucky 42071
(502) 753-8566

County Served: Calloway

District Judge:
Judge David Buckingham

Program History

Kathie Broach was employed as a juvenile support staff worker in Calloway County from July 1981. Prior to her involvement with A.O.C., Ms. Broach provided the following services:

1. she conducted intake interviews to make recommendations concerning if cases should be processed informally or through formal court;
2. she was contacted regarding the release or detention of children who were taken into custody by law enforcement officers;
3. she served as the court liaison for the Cabinet for Human Resources, Comprehensive Care, the schools, and the police department;
4. she supervised children who were processed informally and children who were placed on probation at formal court;
5. she provided pre-dispositional reports; and
6. she monitored dispositional alternatives such as work projects, restitution payments, and drug screenings.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Broach was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Calloway County.

Complaint Process

Public offense actions were referred to the police department for an investigation. After the investigations were completed the cases were referred to Ms. Broach for the filing of a complaint. All requests for status actions were referred directly to Ms. Broach. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Broach was contacted whenever children were not released by police officers after they were taken into custody. She then made, based on written criteria, release decisions. Calloway County had emergency shelter care and its jail was utilized for secure detention placements.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Broach conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for all public and status offense cases. She determined, based on written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Ms. Broach determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Broach attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations. She also facilitated part of the formal court process by preparing dockets and completing court orders.

Other

Ms. Broach was a member of Calloway County's interagency council and was active in efforts to begin a United Way. She was a participant in the Leadership Murray Program and also spoke about her JSO program before groups at Murray State University, high schools, middle schools, churches, and civic organizations. When requested, Ms. Broach facilitated the process for dependency actions.

CALLOWAY COUNTY
Preliminary Inquiry
Informal Court Criteria

Name: _____ Date: _____

Offense: _____

If a box is checked, the child is eligible for informal court processing.

- ☐ Felony offense when the child is under the age of 15 or is retarded or is extremely immature as deemed by a certified professional.
- ☐ Misdemeanor offenses which do not threaten serious physical harm.
- ☐ The child has successfully completed prior informal court processing for status or public offenses.
- ☐ The present status or public offense is not the child's third (3) commitment of the same offense.
- ☐ The judge and/or county attorney have not requested that the case be handled in formal court.

COMMENTS:

CALLOWAY COUNTY
Criteria For Secure Detention

Name: _____ Date: _____

Charges: _____

If a box is checked, then the juvenile may be eligible for detention.

- ☐ 1. The present offense is a Class A or Class B felony.
- ☐ 2. The juvenile has three or more previous felony offense adjudications.
- ☐ 3. The juvenile lives in another county and is charged with a felony in Calloway County.
- ☐ 4. The juvenile is presently charged with a felony and is also on release status for a previous delinquency offense.
- ☐ 5. The juvenile has a felony or misdemeanor offense(s) (which threatens physical harm) that is pending in another jurisdiction.
- ☐ 6. If any of the above boxes are checked, there is not a less restrictive alternative to secure detention which is appropriate and available.

COMMENTS:

Ms. Wanda Maddox
309 Riverfront Drive Extension
Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240
(502) 887-4129

County Served: Christian

Present District Judge:
Judge Peter Macdonald

Past District Judge:
Judge Edwin White

Program History

Wanda Maddox was employed in Christian County as a juvenile support staff worker from March 1979. Until March of 1981 she provided services similar to the court designated worker concept. After March of 1981 she became a probation officer and received all her cases after a formal court dispositional hearing.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Maddox was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Christian County.

Complaint Process

Public offense complaints were taken by the county police department. Requests for status offense actions were referred to Ms. Maddox. Ms. Maddox reviewed all complaints and attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Custody decisions were handled by the district judge and county police department. This was done at the request of the district judge. However, Ms. Maddox was available upon request to provide assistance in locating alternative placements to secure detention. Christian County had emergency shelter care and its jail was utilized for secure detention.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Maddox conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for those public and status offense cases which fit the written criteria for informal processing. All other cases were referred directly into the formal court process by the assistant county attorney.

Informal Process

Ms. Maddox determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status offense case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Maddox attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations.

Other

Ms. Maddox was active in the development, maintenance, and utilization of the Bellewood Emergency Shelter Facility, the Cabinet for Human Resources Day Treatment Center, Christian County's interagency council, the rape crisis center, and RSVP (a senior citizen group). When requested, Ms. Maddox facilitated the process for dependency actions.

Christian County
Preliminary Inquiry
Informal Court Criteria

Name: _____ Date: _____

Offense: _____

If a line is checked, the child is not eligible for informal court processing.

- _____ Arson (all degrees)
- _____ Assault 1, 2, 3
- _____ Burglary (all degrees)
- _____ Criminal Abuse 1, 2
- _____ Escape 1, 2
- _____ Incest
- _____ Kidnapping
- _____ Manslaughter (all degrees)
- _____ Murder
- _____ Prostitution
- _____ Rape (all degrees)
- _____ Reckless Homicide
- _____ Robbery (all degrees)
- _____ Sexual Abuse (all degrees)
- _____ Sexual Misconduct
- _____ Sodomy (all degrees)
- _____ Unlawful Imprisonment 1
- _____ Wanton Endangerment (all degrees)
- _____ The judge and/or county attorney has requested that the case be handled in formal court.

Comments: _____

CHRISTIAN COUNTY
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
Informal Court Criteria
JULY 1983 - JANUARY 1984

NAME: _____

Date: _____

OFFENSE: _____

If a box is checked, the child is eligible for informal court processing.

- () 1st time misdemeanor offender
- () 1st time violation offender
- () 1st time status offender

COMMENTS:

Ms. Pam Reed
Clay County Courthouse
Manchester, Kentucky 40962
(606) 598-6170

County Served: Clay

District Judges:
Judge Oscar Gayle House
Judge Robert Muncy

Program History

Pam Reed was employed in Clay County as a juvenile support staff worker from March 1979. Prior to her involvement with A.O.C., Ms. Reed provided the following services:

1. she received or issued public and status offense petitions which were docketed for formal court;
2. she was notified whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers to assist in making release or secure detention decisions;
3. she provided formal court dispositional recommendations; and
4. she supervised children who were placed on probation by the court.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Reed was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Clay County.

Complaint Process

Ms. Reed received all public and status offense complaints and completed all necessary paperwork. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with her judges. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Reed was contacted whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. She then made, based upon written criteria, release decisions. Clay County had emergency shelter care and its jail was utilized for secure detention.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Reed conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for public and status offense cases. She determined, based upon written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Ms. Reed determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status offense case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Reed attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations.

Other

Ms. Reed facilitated the process for dependency actions, was a member of the Clay County Foster Care Review Board and was involved with the Kentucky War on Drugs. She also assisted in the development of work projects and was available as a speaker for school, church, and civic organizations.

CLAY COUNTY CRITERIA

NAME _____

AGE _____

I. Class C and D Felonies and Class A Misdemeanor

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
___	___	1. First Offense
___	___	2. Prior Record
___	___	3. Does juvenile have convictions on prior record or pending charges and includes both status and criminal
___	___	4. Did the charge involve any violence or potential for violence
___	___	5. Is the charge a sex offense

A. If only the first question is answered Yes and the remainder are No and the victim does not wish to prosecute, an informal disposition may be considered. The C.D.W. should seek all available information concerning the case to make a proper recommendation. This should be done through interviews with the victim, arresting officer, and any other person who may have information pertaining to the case. NOTE: Each case will have its own individual characteristics; therefore, this chart is subjected to questions and adjustments.

II. Class B Misdemeanors and Violations

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
___	___	1. Prior record
___	___	2. Does the juvenile have more than one prior conviction or pending charge
___	___	3. Probation in the past six months
___	___	4. Have all the available resources for the juvenile been referred
___	___	5. Does the offense involve any violence or potential for violence
___	___	6. Did the offense create a danger to the juvenile or others Example: Reckless driving, Wanton endangerment

Yes

No

8. Does the juvenile or parent show unwillingness to cooperate

- A. If two or more have been checked yes, the complaint should be considered for formal court; otherwise, an informal disposition. .
NOTE: Recommendation will be made upon the juvenile's best interest.

III. Status Offenses

All Status Offenses will be handled informally with only one exception: Has the juvenile ever been committed as a status offender?

CLAY COUNTY
Detention Criteria

1.) Is the child presently charged with a felony?

_____yes _____no

2.) Does child have more than two prior felony convictions in the past six months or have any criminal charges?

_____yes _____no

3.) Does the charge involve violence or a potential for violence?

_____yes _____no

4.) Is the child a fugitive from another county or state?

_____yes _____no

5.) Does the child's parents or guardians feel they have no control over the child's behavior if he or she is released?

_____yes _____no

6.) If any of the lines are checked is there a less restrictive alternative to secure detention?

_____yes _____no

Comments: _____

Name: _____ Age: _____

Charge: _____

Time detained: _____ a.m./p.m.

Time released: _____ a.m./p.m.

Hours held: _____

Date of Detention: _____

Date of Release _____

** Explanation of Comment Section: Use the comment section to explain the reason(s) that the juvenile was placed in detention when the criteria was not applicable.

Mr. Rodney Evans
Graves County Courthouse
Mayfield, Kentucky 42066
(502) 247-5798

County Served: Graves

Present District Judge:
Judge Dennis Null

Past District Judge:
Judge John Daughaday

Program History

Rodney Evans was employed in Graves County as a support staff worker from October 1980. He provided services similar to the court designated worker process, post-dispositional probation services for juveniles, and services to other sessions of district court.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Mr. Evans was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. He provided services for Graves County.

Complaint Process

Mr. Evans received requests for public and status offense complaints. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with his district judge or county attorney. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Mr. Evans was contacted when children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. He then made, based upon written criteria, release decisions. Emergency shelter care was available in Paducah and secure detention space was available in Henderson.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Mr. Evans conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for public and status offense cases. He determined, based upon written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Mr. Evans determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status offense case which was handled informally. He supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Mr. Evans attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations.

Other

Mr. Evans facilitated the process for dependency actions, continued to provide probation services, and services to other sessions of district court. He developed several work project alternatives including the use of the Red Cross and CPR classes.

GRAVES COUNTY
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
INFORMAL COURT CRITERIA

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

OFFENSE(S): _____

If both a Present Offense and the Prior Record boxes are checked,
the child is eligible for Informal Court Processing.

Present Offense(s)

- ☐ Felony (first offense), with approval by the County Attorney's Office
- ☐ Misdemeanor(s); Class A, first offense or unrelated to prior offenses
- ☐ Misdemeanor(s); Class B
- ☐ Violation(s)
- ☐ Status Offense(s)

Prior Record

- ☐ The child has been before the Court three (3) times or less for a misdemeanor, violation, or status offense.

Comments:

GRAVES COUNTY
SECURE DETENTION CRITERIA

Juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the Court on delinquency charges should not be detained in secure detention unless they meet one of the following criteria and there is no less restrictive alternative that is appropriate.

A. They are charged with the offense of the following type:

1. Murder--507.020
2. Manslaughter, 1st degree--507.030
3. Manslaughter, 2nd degree--507.040
4. Reckless Homicide--507.050
5. Assault, 1st degree--508.010
6. Assault, 2nd degree--508.020
7. Kidnapping--509.040
8. Rape, 1st degree--510.040
9. Rape, 2nd degree--510.050
10. Sodomy, 1st degree--510.070
11. Sodomy, 2nd degree--510.080
12. Sexual Abuse, 1st degree--510.110
13. Burglary, 1st degree--511.020
14. Arson, 1st degree--513.020
15. Robbery, 1st degree--515.020
16. Escape, 1st degree--520.020

- B. They are seriously assaultive and extremely destructive toward others, and maintain such behavior after being taken into custody.
- C. They are a fugitive from another jurisdiction with an active warrant on delinquency charge or confirmation of delinquency charges by the home jurisdiction, and an official of the home jurisdiction has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention.
- D. They are currently charged with a delinquency offense and have a demonstrable record within the last six months of willful failures to appear at local proceedings.
- E. They are currently charged with a felony offense and are currently on release status in connection with another delinquency offense.

NOTE: If any of the above criteria are met, contact the Juvenile Services Officer at 247-5798. After hours, call (in the following order):

Rodney K. Evans - 247-9816 (home)
parent's home - 247-3560
Sondra L. Grimes - 753-9262 (home)
Andy Stratton - 247-9462 (home)
247-4606 (Robbins, Robbins, Stratton)
247-6321 (County Attorney's Office)
Judge John T. Daughaday - 247-8291 (home)

Ms. Emma Anthony
Leslie County Courthouse
Hyden, Kentucky 41749
(606) 672-2231

County Served: Leslie

District Judges:
Judge Oscar Gayle House
Judge Robert Muncy

Program History

Emma Anthony was employed in Leslie County as a juvenile support staff worker from March 1982. Prior to her involvement with A.O.C., Ms. Anthony provided the following services:

1. she received or issued public and status offense petitions which were docketed for formal court;
2. she was notified whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers to assist in making release or secure detention decisions;
3. she provided formal court dispositional recommendations; and
4. she supervised children who were placed on probation by the court.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Anthony was employed as a part-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Leslie County.

Complaint Process

Ms. Anthony received all public and status offense complaints. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with her judges or county attorney. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Anthony was contacted whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. She then made, based upon written criteria, release decisions. Leslie County had emergency shelter care and the jail in Clay County was utilized for secure detention.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Anthony conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for public and status offense cases. She determined, based upon written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Ms. Anthony determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status offense case which was handled informally.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Anthony attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations.

Other

Ms. Anthony facilitated the process for dependency actions, was involved with the Kentucky War on Drugs and was a part-time A.O.C. pretrial officer. She also coordinated emergency shelter placements.

LESLIE COUNTY
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
Informal Court Criteria

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

OFFENSE: _____

If a box is checked, the child is eligible for informal court processing.

☐ Misdemeanor(s)

☐ Violation(s)

☐ Runaway

☐ Beyond Parental Control

☐ Truancy

COMMENTS:

LESLIE COUNTY

CRITERIA FOR SECURE DETENTION

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

CHARGES: _____

IF A BOX IS CHECKED, THEN THE JUVENILE MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR DETENTION.

- ☐ 1. THE PRESENT OFFENSE IS A CLASS A OR CLASS B FELONY.
- ☐ 2. THE JUVENILE HAS THREE OR MORE PREVIOUS FELONY OFFENSE ADJUDICATIONS.
- ☐ 3. THE JUVENILE LIVES IN ANOTHER COUNTY AND IS CHARGED WITH A FELONY IN LESLIE COUNTY.
- ☐ 4. THE JUVENILE IS PRESENTLY CHARGED WITH A FELONY AND IS ALSO ON RELEASE STATUS FOR A PREVIOUS DELINQUENCY OFFENSE.
- ☐ 5. THE JUVENILE HAS A FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE(S) WHICH THREATENS PHYSICAL HARM THAT IS PENDING IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION.
- ☐ 6. IF ANY OF THE ABOVE BOXES ARE CHECKED, THERE IS NOT A LESS RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO SECURE DETENTION WHICH IS APPROPRIATE AND AVAILABLE.

COMMENTS:

Mr. Irving Raleigh
Letcher County Courthouse
Whitesburg, Kentucky 41858
(606) 633-4222

County Served: Letcher

District Judge:
Judge Randall Bentley

Program History

Irving Raleigh was employed in Letcher County as a support staff worker from December 1981. He was a juvenile support staff worker and trial commissioner. Prior to the introduction of the court designated worker process, Mr. Raleigh provided the following services:

1. he supervised juvenile court cases which were referred for diversion agreement;
2. he issued public and status offense petitions;
3. he was notified whenever children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers to assist in making release or secure detention decisions;
4. he conducted detention hearings;
5. he conducted court as a trial commissioner when Judge Bentley was unavailable;
6. he issued search and arrest warrants; and
7. he received calls from pretrial officers and made decisions regarding the release of adults.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Mr. Raleigh was employed as a part-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. He provided services for Letcher County.

Complaint Process

Mr. Raleigh received public and status offense complaints. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with his district judge or county attorney. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Mr. Raleigh was contacted when children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. He then made, based upon written criteria, release decisions. Letcher County had no emergency shelter care. The Letcher County jail was utilized for secure detention.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Mr. Raleigh conducted preliminary inquiry hearings. He determined, based upon written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Mr. Raleigh determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status offense case which was handled informally. He supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Whenever a child desired to enter a plea, Mr. Raleigh utilized his trial commissioner role and handled these public and status offense cases.

Other

Mr. Raleigh was a part-time trial commissioner and assisted in the development of work projects for juveniles. When requested, he facilitated the process for dependency actions.

LETCHER COUNTY

Preliminary Inquiry

Informal Court Criteria

Name: _____

Date: _____

Offense: _____

If a box is checked, the child is eligible for informal court processing.

☐ Felony offense when the child is under the age of 15 or is retarded or is extremely immature as deemed by a certified professional.

☐ Misdemeanor offenses which do not threaten serious physical harm.

☐ The child has successfully completed prior informal court processing for status or public offenses.

☐ The present status or public offense is not the child's third (3) commitment of the same offense.

☐ The judge and/or county attorney have not requested that the case be handled in formal court.

COMMENTS:

LETCHER DISTRICT COURT
JUVENILE DETENTION CRITERIA

I. A Juvenile may be detained for:

- ☐ **Felony charge**
- ☐ **Fugitive from another jurisdiction**
- ☐ **Failure to appear on previous charges**
- ☐ **If Juvenile requests protection in writing**
- ☐ **Accumulative public or status offenses if Ordered by Judge**

☐ **Other, Explain:** _____

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER

Ms. Shirley Young
Lincoln County Courthouse
Stanford, Kentucky 40484
(606) 365-7078

Counties Served: Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine

District Judges:
Judge Marvin Cornett
Judge Bill Johnson

Program History

Shirley Young was employed in Lincoln County as a juvenile support staff worker from December 1979. Prior to her involvement with A.O.C., Ms. Young provided the following services:

1. she sometimes completed requests for public and status offense petitions;
2. she assisted in making release decisions for children taken into custody by law enforcement officers;
3. she served summons for court appearances;
4. she supervised children placed on probation by the court; and
5. she assisted in monitoring some dispositional orders such as school attendance for truant children.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Young was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine Counties.

Complaint Process

Ms. Young received many of her public and status offense complaints after they were reviewed by District Judge Bill Johnson or Lincoln County Attorney Robert Baker. She received other complaints from walk-in office contacts. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Young or her judges were contacted when children were taken into custody and not released by law enforcement officers. All three counties had emergency shelter care. The majority of children who required secure detention were placed in the Lincoln County jail. The jails in Garrard and Jessamine Counties periodically housed juveniles.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Young conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for those cases which were referred to her after being screened by Judge Johnson in Jessamine and Garrard Counties or by Lincoln County Attorney Robert Baker. She also conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for cases which were initiated through walk-in office contacts.

Informal Process

Ms. Young determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Young attended formal court in all three counties and upon request provided dispositional recommendations.

Other

Ms. Young was involved with the Kentucky War on Drugs, the Bluegrass Community Action Board, and Lincoln County's interagency council. She developed work projects and assisted in the development and coordination of emergency shelter placements for all three counties. When requested, Ms. Young facilitated the process for dependency actions.

Ms. Pearlie Bowling
P. O. Box 1095
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
(606) 436-3345

County Served: Perry

District Judge:
Judge Stephen Tackett

Program History

Pearlie Bowling was employed in Perry County as a juvenile support staff worker from January 1979. Prior to her involvement with A.O.C., Ms. Bowling provided services similar to a court designated worker.

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ms. Bowling was employed as a full-time A.O.C. juvenile service officer from July 1983 through June 1984. She provided services for Perry County.

Complaint Process

Ms. Bowling received all public and status offense complaints and completed all necessary paperwork. Issues concerning the processing of complaints were discussed with her district judge or county attorney. Attempts were made to resolve status actions without the filing of complaints.

Custody Process

Ms. Bowling or Judge Tackett was contacted when children were taken into custody by law enforcement officers. Whenever Ms. Bowling was contacted she made release decisions based upon written criteria. Perry County had emergency shelter care and its jail was utilized for secure detention.

Preliminary Inquiry Process

Ms. Bowling conducted preliminary inquiry hearings for public and status offense cases. She determined, based upon written criteria, whether cases were eligible for informal or formal court processing and then facilitated either process.

Informal Process

Ms. Bowling determined whether no further action, a referral to a social service agency, or a diversion agreement should be pursued for each public or status case which was handled informally. She supervised or monitored all diversion agreements.

Formal Court Process

Ms. Bowling attended formal court and upon request provided dispositional recommendations. She also facilitated parts of the formal court process such as the preparation of dockets and the completion of court orders.

Other

Ms. Bowling facilitated the process for dependency actions, coordinated mental health assessments and evaluations, monitored the completion of work projects, and monitored children who were committed to the Cabinet for Human Resources for out-of-home placement.

PERRY COUNTY
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
Informal Court Criteria

Date: _____

NAME: _____

OFFENSE(S): _____

If both a Present Offense and the Prior Record boxes are checked, the child is eligible for informal court processing.

Present Offense(s)

☐ Misdemeanor(s)
☐ Violation(s)

☐ Runaway
☐ Beyond Parental Control
☐ Truancy

Prior Record

☐ The child has been before the court three times or less for a misdemeanor(s), violation(s), or status offense(s).

Comments

PERRY DISTRICT COURT
Juvenile Division
Criteria For Secure Detention

NAME: _____ DATE _____

CHARGE(S) _____

If a box is checked, the juvenile may be eligible for detention.

- ___ 1. The present offense is a Class A or Class B felony.
- ___ 2. The juvenile has three or more previous felony offense adjudications.
- ___ 3. The juvenile lives in another county and is charged with a felony in Perry County
- ___ 4. The juvenile is presently charged with a felony and is also on release status for a previous delinquency offense.
- ___ 5. If any of the above boxes are checked, there is not a less restrictive alternative to secure detention available.

COMMENTS:

APPENDIX B - PILOT PROJECT STATISTICS

**Public Offense Actions
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Felony	Misd.	Violation	Traffic	Other	Unknown	Total
Bath and Montgomery	45	125	26	6	5	3	210
Calloway	70	112	7	35	0	4	228
Christian	99	236	3	6	36	0	380
Clay	33	117	10	6	7	3	176
Graves	30	100	27	6	1	0	164
Leslie	4	9	1	1	0	1	16
Letcher	11	100	3	6	4	1	125
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	26	96	14	12	3	25	176
Perry	<u>52</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>212</u>
Total	370	1031	97	92	56	41	1687

**Public Offense
Actions:**

Indicates both the number of individual complaints issued and the number of actions resolved without the filing of a complaint.

Other:

Contempt of court, violation of probation, failure to appear, failure to pay restitution, violation of local ordinances, etc.

Unknown:

The offenses were not identified on the JSO logs as felonies or misdemeanors.

**Status Offense Actions
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Runaway	Beyond Control	Truancy	Unknown	Total
Bath and Montgomery	28	31	54	0	113
Calloway	4	9	1	0	14
Christian	9	52	21	0	82
Clay	17	6	5	0	28
Graves	7	15	3	0	25
Leslie	3	0	1	0	4
Letcher	11	6	0	0	17
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	26	19	5	3	53
Perry	<u>30</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>103</u>
Total	135	192	109	3	439

Status Offense
Actions:

Indicates both the number of individual complaints issued and the number of actions resolved without the filing of a complaint.

Unknown:

The JSO logs were not available.

**Pre-Adjudicative Secure Detention
Public Offenders
September, 1983 - April, 1984**

No. Hrs. in Secure Detention	Bath & Mont- gomery	Callo- way	Clay	Graves	Leslie	Letcher	Lincoln, Garrard & Jessamine	Perry	Total
	0	0	11	1	0	29	17	6	64
1	0	0	11	0	0	10	16	1	38
2	0	0	5	0	0	8	8	1	22
3	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	7
4	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	6
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
6	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8
7	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	8
8	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	7
9	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	2	10
10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	6
11	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	7
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	2	11
24	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5
25-28	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5
49-72	8	5	13	1	0	5	12	3	47
Missing Informa- tion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	8	7	66	2	1	77	74	34	269

Secure Detention: Any contact with juvenile detention facilities or jails, including entry into a booking area.

The jails in Clay, Letcher, Lincoln, Jessamine, and Perry Counties were often utilized by law enforcement officers as the facility to which children were taken after being taken into custody. The JSO's were notified and went to the jails to make release decisions.

**Pre-Adjudicative Secure Detention
Status Offenders
September, 1983 - April, 1984**

No. Hrs. in Secure Detention	Bath & Mont- gomery	Callo- way	Clay	Graves	Leslie	Letcher	Lincoln, Garrard & Jessamine	Perry	Total
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
25-28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49-72	1	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	10
Missing Informa- tion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	1	0	10	0	0	8	14	7	40

Secure Detention: Any contact with juvenile detention facilities or jails, including entry into a booking area.

The jails in Clay, Letcher, Lincoln, Jessamine, and Perry Counties were often utilized by law enforcement officers as the facility to which children were taken after being taken into custody. The JSO's were notified and went to the jails to make release decisions.

**Number of Children Who Received
Juvenile Service Officer Services
September, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Public Offenders	Status Offenders	Total
Bath and Montgomery	110	100	210
		8	93
Calloway	85		
		20	121
Clay	101		
		21	112
Graves	91		
		3	14
Leslie	11		
		13	94
Letcher	81		
Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine	126	36	162
		<u>87</u>	<u>202</u>
Perry	<u>115</u>		
		288	1008
TOTAL	720		

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Public Offense Cases
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Public Offense Cases Referred to Formal Court	Public Offense Cases Processed Informally	Total
Bath and Montgomery	54 (40%)	81 (60%)	135
Calloway	24 (22%)	87 (78%)	111
Christian	1 (1%)	74 (99%)	75
Clay	65 (63%)	39 (38%)	104
Graves	19 (22%)	67 (78%)	86
Leslie	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	5
Letcher	38 (44%)	49 (56%)	87
Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine	66 (50%)	65 (50%)	131
Perry	<u>72</u> (52%)	<u>67</u> (48%)	<u>139</u>
TOTAL	341 (39%)	532 (61%)	873

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Public Offense Cases
Single Most Serious Offense Referred to Formal Court
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Felony	Misd.	Violation	Traffic	Other	Unknown	Total
Bath and Montgomery	19	25	4	3	3	0	54
Calloway	17	7	0	0	0	0	24
Christian	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clay	18	38	0	2	5	2	65
Graves	6	13	0	0	0	0	19
Leslie	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Letcher	10	26	0	0	1	1	38
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	22	28	5	2	2	7	66
Perry	<u>29</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>72</u>
Total	122	174	11	10	12	12	341

Other: Contempt of court, violation of probation, failure to appear, failure to pay restitution, local ordinances, etc.

Unknown: The offenses were not identified on the JSO logs as felonies or misdemeanors.

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Public Offense Cases
Single Most Serious Offense Processed Informally
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Felony	Misd.	Violation	Traffic	Other	Unknown	Total
Bath and Montgomery	2	61	16	2	0	0	81
Calloway	6	55	3	23	0	0	87
Christian	0	71	0	3	0	0	74
Clay	0	34	4	1	0	0	39
Graves	11	47	5	4	0	0	67
Leslie	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Letcher	0	44	1	3	1	0	49
Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine	1	41	9	6	5	3	65
Perry	<u>2</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>67</u>
Total	22	406	45	47	6	6	532

Other: Contempt of court, violation of probation, failure to appear, failure to pay restitution, local ordinances, etc.

Unknown: The offenses were not identified on the JSO logs as felonies or misdemeanors.

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Status Offense Cases
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Status Offense Cases Referred to Formal Court	Status Offense Cases Processed Informally	Total
Bath and Montgomery	25 (32%)	52 (68%)	77
Calloway	3 (100%)	0	3
Christian	1 (4%)	24 (96%)	25
Clay	3 (21%)	11 (79%)	14
Graves	1 (8%)	12 (92%)	13
Leslie	1	0	1
Letcher	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	10
Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine	10 (45%)	12 (55%)	22
Perry	<u>18</u> (25%)	<u>54</u> (75%)	<u>72</u>
TOTAL	69 (30%)	168 (70%)	237

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Status Offense Cases Referred to Formal Court
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Runaway	Beyond Control	Truancy	Curfew	Total
Bath and Montgomery	5	15	5	0	25
Calloway	1	2	0	0	3
Christian	0	1	0	0	1
Clay	0	1	0	2	3
Graves	0	0	1	0	1
Leslie	1	0	0	0	1
Letcher	4	3	0	0	7
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	4	5	1	0	10
Perry	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	22	34	11	2	69

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

**Preliminary Inquiry Hearings
Status Offense Cases Processed Informally
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Runaway	Beyond Control	Truancy	Curfew	Unknown	Total
Bath and Montgomery	7	7	38	0	0	52
Calloway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Christian	0	13	11	0	0	24
Clay	6	2	2	1	0	11
Graves	1	10	1	0	0	12
Leslie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letcher	2	1	0	0	0	3
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	2	6	2	0	2	12
Perry	<u>12</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	30	70	64	2	2	168

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

**Public and Status Offense Cases Referred by the Judges
from Formal Court to the Juvenile Service Officers
for Informal Processing
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Public Offense Cases	Status Offense Cases	Total
Bath and Montgomery	0	0	0
Calloway	0	0	0
Christian	12	14	26
Clay	0	0	0
Graves	2	0	2
Leslie	0	0	0
Letcher	1	2	3
Lincoln, Garrard, and Jessamine	10	1	11
Perry	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	26	18	44

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

**Types of Informal Action Taken For
Public Offense Cases
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	No Further Action	Social Service Referral	Diversion Agreement	Total
Bath and Montgomery	1	0	77	78
Calloway	2	0	85	87
Christian	42	3	40	85
Clay	1	0	36	37
Graves	8	0	59	67
Leslie	3	0	0	3
Letcher	33	9	8	50
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	27	3	40	70
Perry	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>67</u>
Total	124 23%	18 3%	402 74%	544

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Public Offense Cases
Diversion Agreements
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Diversion Agreements Successfully Completed	Diversion Agreements Unsuccessfully Completed	Active Diversion Agreements	Total
Bath and Montgomery	55	0	23	78
Calloway	87	0	0	87
Christian	24	1	15	40
Clay	19	0	17	36
Graves	13	0	46	59
Leslie	0	0	0	0
Letcher	1	0	7	8
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	22	0	18	40
Perry	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>57</u>
Total	224	1	180	405

**Public Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for public offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for three burglaries and then referred the following week for another burglary represents two cases.

**Types of Informal Action Taken For
Status Offense Cases
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	No Further Action	Social Service Referral	Diversion Agreement	Total
Bath and Montgomery	6	0	46	52
Calloway	0	0	0	0
Christian	4	4	29	37
Clay	7	0	4	11
Graves	2	3	7	12
Leslie	0	0	0	0
Letcher	1	4	0	5
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	9	2	2	13
Perry	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>57</u>
Total	39 21%	24 13%	124 66%	187

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

**Status Offense Cases
Diversion Agreements
July, 1983 - April, 1984**

Pilot Project Counties	Diversion Agreements Successfully Completed	Diversion Agreements Unsuccessfully Completed	Active Diversion Agreements	Total
Bath and Montgomery	14	10	22	46
Calloway	0	0	0	0
Christian	2	4	23	29
Clay	2	0	2	4
Graves	0	1	6	7
Leslie	0	0	0	0
Letcher	0	0	0	0
Lincoln, Garrard and Jessamine	2	0	0	2
Perry	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	20	23	81	124

**Status Offense
Case:**

A case represents a child dealt with by the juvenile court on a new referral for status offense matters, regardless of the number of offenses contained in the referral. For example, a child charged with being a runaway and a truant in a single referral represents a single case, while a child referred for being a truant and then referred the following week for being a runaway represents two cases.

APPENDIX C - FORMS, STATISTICS AND LOGS

Juvenile Complaint ☐

Petition ☐

In the interest of _____, a child:

The affiant, _____, says that on

_____, 19____, in _____ County,
Kentucky, the above named juvenile unlawfully: _____

in violation of Kentucky Revised Statute Section _____, Affiant's grounds
of belief as to the commission of this offense are: _____

Said juvenile, born _____, 19____, resides at

_____, telephone: _____. The

juvenile's: mother is _____;
residence _____;
father is _____;
residence _____;
parent with legal custody is: _____.

Any other:

() legal guardian other than a parent;
() nearest known adult relative if no parent or guardian is known or
can be found; or
() person with custody or control of the child;
is _____;
residence _____.

The affiant states that the foregoing allegations are true on information and belief.

Signature, Address and Telephone of Affiant

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Name

Title

**PRELIMINARY INQUIRY NOTICE
PUBLIC OFFENSE**

TO: _____

Date: _____

A juvenile public offense complaint of _____
_____ has been filed against _____. A
preliminary inquiry will be held at _____ on _____
_____ at _____ (AM/PM). At that
time the juvenile service officer will either recommend that this charge be
informally resolved without going into court, or recommend that a petition be filed
to take the charge into formal juvenile court.

The parent and child named above may choose to either both attend or
both not attend the preliminary inquiry. If you choose to not attend, the charge
will automatically be set for a formal court hearing on a later date. You both will
be required to attend all formal court hearings.

If you choose to attend the preliminary inquiry, please bring this notice
with you. Your participation in any agreements for informal action will be
voluntary. Anything which you say or do may later be used against you in court.
You have a right to have your attorney attend the preliminary inquiry, and any
later conference. The child has the right to deny the charges, and may ask for a
formal court hearing in which a judge will decide whether the child committed the
offense charged in the complaint. These rights are the child's rights, and cannot be
given up by a parent or guardian.

Please contact the juvenile service officer at _____
if you do not wish to attend the preliminary inquiry, or if you have questions
about this process.

Juvenile Service Officer

**PRELIMINARY INQUIRY HEARING
PUBLIC OFFENSE**

A juvenile public offense complaint of _____
has been filed against _____.

The meeting which is being held today is a preliminary inquiry hearing. The purpose of this hearing is to gather information, and to decide whether to recommend that this charge be informally resolved without going into court, or to recommend that a petition be filed to take the charge into formal juvenile court.

The parent and the above-named child may both choose to either take part or not take part in this preliminary inquiry hearing. If you choose to not take part, the charge will automatically be set for a formal court hearing on a later date. You both will be required to attend all formal court hearings.

You have the following rights in this preliminary inquiry. Your participation in any agreements for informal action must be voluntary. Anything which you say or do may later be used against you in court. You have a right to have your attorney attend this preliminary inquiry hearing, as well as any later conferences. The child has the right to deny the charges, and may ask for a formal court hearing in which a judge will decide whether the child committed the offense charged in the complaint. These rights are the child's rights, and cannot be given up by a parent or guardian.

Please contact me at _____
if you have any further questions about this process.

Date

Juvenile Service Officer

**PRELIMINARY INQUIRY NOTICE
STATUS OFFENSE**

TO: _____

Date: _____

A juvenile status offense complaint of _____
_____ has been filed against _____. A
preliminary inquiry will be held at _____ on
_____ at _____ (AM/PM). At
that time the juvenile service officer will either recommend that this charge be
resolved without going into court, or recommend that a petition be filed to take
the charge into formal juvenile court.

The parent and child named above may choose to either both attend or
both not attend the preliminary inquiry. If you choose to not attend, the charge
will automatically be set for a formal court hearing on a later date. You both will
be required to attend all formal court hearings.

Please contact the juvenile service officer at _____
if you do not wish to attend the preliminary inquiry, or if you have questions
about this process.

Juvenile Service Officer

**PRELIMINARY INQUIRY HEARING
STATUS OFFENSE**

A juvenile status offense complaint of _____
has been filed against _____. The
meeting which is being held today is a preliminary inquiry hearing. The purpose of
this hearing is to gather information, and to decide whether this charge should be
resolved without going into court, or to file a petition to take the charge into
formal juvenile court.

The parent and the above-named child may both choose to either take
part or not take part in this preliminary inquiry hearing. If you choose to not take
part, the charge will automatically be set for a formal court hearing on a later
date. You both will be required to attend all formal court hearings.

Please contact me at _____
if you have any further questions about this process.

Date

Juvenile Service Officer

**SPECIAL REVIEW NOTICE
PUBLIC OFFENSE**

TO: _____

Date: _____

A juvenile public offense complaint was filed on the _____ day of _____, 19____, against a juvenile(s) accused of _____.

A preliminary inquiry has been made by a juvenile service officer in this matter. A recommendation has been made to the county attorney that the case be dealt with through informal action. Informal action may include any one of the following:

- A decision to take no further action in the case.
- Referring the child or the child and parents to a social service agency.
- Entering into a diversion agreement, which shall not last more than six months and which may include:

Restitution;
Public work;
Counseling; or
Other reasonable conditions.

If a diversion agreement is made, the agreement will be supervised by the juvenile service officer. Any juvenile who fails to complete the terms of a diversion agreement may be referred to juvenile court for formal court action.

This letter is to notify you that if you disagree with informal action in this case, you have ten (10) days in which you may ask for a special review by the county attorney. The county attorney will then decide whether the public offense complaint should be referred to formal court or whether the complaint should be dealt with informally. If a special review is not requested by the _____ day of _____, 19____, the juvenile service officer will proceed with informal action.

_____, the county attorney, has his/her office at _____, and can be reached by telephone at _____ (Location).

Juvenile Service Officer

**WAIVER OF SPECIAL REVIEW
PUBLIC OFFENSE**

TO: _____

Date: _____

A preliminary inquiry is made by the juvenile service officer in public offense complaints, to decide whether formal court action is in the best interest of the child. A decision may be made to deal with the complaint through informal action. Informal court action may include any one of the following:

- A decision to take no further action in the case.
- Referring the child or the child and parents to a social service agency.
- Entering into a diversion agreement, which shall not last more than six months and which may include:
 - Restitution;
 - Public work;
 - Counseling; or
 - Other reasonable conditions.

After the juvenile service worker conducts the preliminary inquiry, a recommendation will be given to the county attorney to either proceed with formal court action, or to deal with the matter informally. If the case is dealt with informally and a diversion agreement is made, the agreement will be supervised by the juvenile service officer. Any juvenile who fails to complete the terms of a diversion agreement may be referred for formal court action.

If this waiver is not signed, you will be notified if informal action is recommended. If that happens, and if you disagree with informal action in the case, you will have ten days in which to ask for a special review by the county attorney. The county attorney will decide whether the public offense complaint should be referred to formal court or whether the complaint should be processed informally. If no request for a special review is received, the juvenile service worker will proceed with informal action after the ten days have passed.

Signing this form shows that the complainant, peace officer or victim has read and understands the informal court process and wishes to give up the right to ask for a special review and formal court action in this case.

Complainant/Peace Officer/Victim

Juvenile for whom complaint is filed: _____

Alleged public offense: _____

**NOTICE REGARDING A CONFERENCE
FOR A PUBLIC OFFENSE COMPLAINT**

The preliminary inquiry for the charge of _____
filed against _____ has been completed.
Informal action has been recommended.

A conference will be held at _____ on
_____ (Location)
_____ at _____ (AM/PM) to agree on the
type of informal action to be taken. Informal action may include any one of the
following:.

- A referral to a social service agency.
- Entering into a diversion agreement, which may include:
 - Restitution
 - Public work
 - Counseling
 - Other reasonable conditions.

This agreement may not last more than six months.

- A decision to take no further action in the case.

Without your cooperation in meeting informally, it will become necessary to proceed with formal juvenile court action. **If you fail to appear for this conference a summons will be issued and you will be required to appear in Juvenile Court at which time the District Judge will hear the case and determine what action to take.**

If it is not possible to attend the formal conference at the time stated above, or if you have any questions, contact the juvenile service officer at

_____.

Juvenile Service Officer

Date

DIVERSION AGREEMENT

The following terms of diversion are voluntarily agreed to by

_____:

This agreement will end on _____, which is not more than six months from the date this agreement is signed.

The child may, at any time, end the agreement and ask for a formal court hearing. If the child completes the terms of diversion, the complaint of _____ will be considered dismissed and cannot be sent to formal court. If the child does not complete the terms of diversion, a meeting will be held with the juvenile service officer and a petition may be filed to take the complaint into formal court before a judge.

Signing this form shows that the child and parent or guardian voluntarily accept these terms of diversion.

Child

Parent or Guardian

Juvenile Service Officer

Date

UNSUCCESSFUL DIVERSION AGREEMENT NOTICE

TO: _____

Date: _____

A diversion agreement was made with _____
on _____, based on a complaint of
_____. It appears that the agreement has
not been completed, in that _____

_____.

A meeting will be held at _____
on _____ at _____ (AM/PM) to
discuss non-completion of this agreement with the child and parents or legal
guardian, and to discuss whether a petition based on the complaint should be taken
to formal court. You may, if you wish, bring your attorney to the meeting with
you. If you do not appear at this meeting, or if further action appears to be
necessary after the meeting, a petition will be filed to take the complaint into
formal court before a judge.

You may contact me at _____ if you have any
questions.

Juvenile Service Officer

PUBLIC OFFENSE RECOMMENDATION TO COUNTY ATTORNEY

_____, a child, has been charged with
the public offense(s) of _____. A
preliminary inquiry has been conducted. It is my recommendation that the charge(s):
(check one)

- _____ (a) be referred to formal court; or
_____ (b) proceed with the informal process.

Juvenile Service Officer

County

Date

RECOMMENDATION TO COURT FOR FORMAL COURT ACTION

_____, a child, has been charged with the
offenses(s) on the attached complaint/petition(s). A preliminary inquiry has been conducted.

It is my recommendation that the charge(s) be referred to formal court for:

(Check one)

____(a) a formal hearing; or

____(b) informal adjustment.

Juvenile Service Officer

County

Date

District: _____

Month: _____

Date
Completed: _____

JUVENILE SERVICE OFFICER STATISTICS

I. COMPLAINTS

A. PUBLIC OFFENSES

1. Number of public offense cases or potential cases not processed due to circumstances such as the absence of probable cause or complaint being dropped by the complainant. 1. _____
2. Number of public offense cases. 2. _____
3. Number of public offense cases which received the preliminary inquiry notice. 3. _____
4. Number of public offense cases in which a custody order was issued by a Judge. 4. _____

B. STATUS OFFENSES

1. Number of potential cases where no status offense complaint was issued. 1. _____
2. Number of status offense cases. 2. _____
3. Number of status offense cases which received the preliminary inquiry notice. 3. _____
4. Number of status offense cases in which a custody order was issued by a judge. 4. _____

C. DEPENDENCY

1. Number of dependency, abuse or neglect actions sought. 1. _____
2. Number of dependency, abuse or neglect petitions issued for formal court. 2. _____

II. CHILDREN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY A PEACE OFFICER

A. PUBLIC OFFENSES

1. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses by a peace officer. 1. _____
2. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody by peace officers for public offenses and released prior to contacting JSO. 2. _____
3. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses and released by JSO to:
 - a. Parents, guardians or custodians. a. _____
 - b. Other authorized persons or organizations. b. _____
 - c. Emergency shelter care. c. _____

4. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses and placed in the booking area of a jail or juvenile detention facility.
5. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses and placed in a secure detention cell.
 - a. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses, placed in a secure detention cell and released prior to a detention hearing.
 - b. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses, placed in a secure detention cell and released by judge at detention hearing.
 - c. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on public offenses, placed in a secure detention cell, and held in detention by judge at the detention hearing.

4. _____

5. _____

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

B. STATUS OFFENSES

1. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses by peace officers.
2. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses and released by JSO to:
 - a. Parents, guardians or custodians.
 - b. Other authorized persons or organizations.
 - c. Emergency shelter care.
3. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses and placed in the booking area of a jail or juvenile detention facility.
4. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses and placed in a secure detention cell.
 - a. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses, placed in a secure detention cell and released prior to a detention hearing.
 - b. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses, placed in a secure detention cell and released at detention hearing.
 - c. Number of cases in which children were taken into custody on status offenses, placed in a secure detention cell and held in detention by Judge at detention hearing.

1. _____

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. _____

4. _____

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

III. PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

A. PUBLIC OFFENSES

1. Number of preliminary inquiries scheduled for public offense cases. 1. _____
2. Number of preliminary inquiries held for public offense cases and resulting in JSO recommendations for formal processing. 2. _____
3. Number of preliminary inquiries held for public offense cases and resulting in JSO recommendations for informal processing. 3. _____
 - a. Number of special reviews held and resulting in petitions. a. _____
 - b. Number of special reviews held and resulting in no petitions. b. _____
 - c. Number of cases having signed waivers for special reviews. c. _____
4. Number of public offense cases the county attorney or Judge referred to formal court. 4. _____
5. Number of public offense cases referred by the Judge from formal court to JSO for informal processing. 5. _____
6. Indicate which one of the following informal processes was pursued:
 - a. No further action. a. _____
 - b. Referral to a social services agency. b. _____
 - c. Public offense diversion agreements. c. _____
 1. Number of diversion agreements successfully completed. 1. _____
 2. Number of diversion agreements not successfully completed, resulting in petitions. 2. _____

B. STATUS OFFENSES

1. Number of preliminary inquiries scheduled for status offense cases. 1. _____
2. Number of preliminary inquiries held for status offense cases and resulting in JSO decisions for formal court processing. 2. _____
3. Number of preliminary inquiries held for status offense cases and resulting in JSO decisions for informal processing. 3. _____
4. Number of status offense cases the county attorney or Judge referred to formal court. 4. _____
5. Number of status offense cases referred by the Judge from formal court to JSO for informal processing. 5. _____

6. Indicate which one of the following informal processes was pursued.

a. No further action.

a. _____

b. Referral to a social services agency.

b. _____

c. Status offense diversion agreement.

c. _____

1. Number of diversion agreements successfully completed.

1. _____

2. Number of diversion agreements not successfully completed.

2. _____

1-1

Months

-76-

1-B

Month _____

-77-

1-C

Months

[illegible]

PUBLIC OFFENSE LOG

Monthly

-79-

STATUS OFFENSE LOG

Darick

Methods

-80-

District: _____
Month: _____

-81-

3-B

Months _____

Offense(s)

Date of Preliminary

Failed to Appear
Formal Court

350
Decision

350	Decision
Informal	Referred to Court by Co. Atty. or Judge
	Referred by Informal

Referred by Judge from
formal Court to JSO
No further
action

No further
action

☐ Social Service
☐ Referral
☐ Discharge

Diversion
Agreement

	Success
--	---------

Success	No Success
---------	------------

Informal Action Taken

Comments

TOTALS

TRACKING CARD

AOC-JSO-611 (1-84)

Name _____ # _____
Address _____
D. O. B. _____ Telephone _____
Charge _____ C. O. Date _____
P I Date _____ Conference Date _____
Ending Date to Request S. R. _____
S. R. Date _____ Diversion Agreement Ends _____
Unsuccessful Diversion Conference Date _____
Comments:

Name _____

FORMAL COURT-INDICATE DATE AND TYPE OF HEARING

1. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 6. _____
3. _____ 7. _____
4. _____ 8. _____

Comments: